

THE WEATHER:

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; rising temperature. Temperature at 8 a. m., 60 degrees; normal temperature for June 23 for the last thirty years, 74 degrees.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

NUMBER 11,204.

Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN SINKS TREATY

BOMB-ADEN ROOM FOUND; U.S. EMPLOYE IS WATCHED

Mystery surrounds the raiding by the police today of a furnished room at 1107 1/2 I street northwest, where, it was learned, detectives found packages said to be bombs.

Neither Major Pullman nor Inspector Grant had anything to say in connection with the alleged finding of explosives in the house, but the police are said to keep close watch over a man known only as Hinkling, who claims to be a computer in the Treasury Department, and sells candy as a side line at night.

The man is said to be of small stature and dark complexion. It is said he is never seen coming or going, except at night, and that he is always seen carrying a wicker suit case.

Attorney Gives Clue.

It was from W. Calvin Chase, a colored lawyer, who lives next door to the house and is the owner of the place that the police obtained the first clue as to the existence of the alleged explosives. He told the police that the actions of the man to whom the house was rented three months ago drew his curiosity and caused him to investigate.

A search of the premises failed to produce any evidence of candy being packed or stored there. The police, however, refused to discuss the nature of the packages found in the house.

Mystery Shrouds House.

The front windows of the house are whitewashed and it is impossible to see through them at all at any point. An air of mystery surrounds the house and, although, so far, only an empty suit case and piles of dirty newspapers have been found in it, the police believe they have an important clue which may lead to disclosures in connection with the proposed outbreak by the Reds on July Fourth.

William H. Sanders, a real estate agent, in the Southern building, agent also for the house in I street, said today he knew nothing about the man or his actions.

BORAH TO CONTINUE FIGHT ON LEAGUE

The hull in the storm of League of Nations controversy promised by the abandonment of the Knox resolution, for the present, at least, by Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders of the Senate would not prevent Senator Borah and other anti-league Senators from continuing to insist that league opposition be made an out-and-out Republican issue. It was ascertained today from an authoritative source.

Even on the Republican side the feeling was general that Lodge's decision to withdraw the Knox measure temporarily meant it had passed into history. Senator Hitchcock, Senate minority leader, predicted that it "would never be called up for a vote." He and other Democratic leaders spared no pains to show that they were jubilant.

"I say to Senator Borah that, if he proposes to put his party on record against the League of Nations or leave his party, he will leave his party," Hitchcock added.

Lodge gave as the reason the necessity for passing appropriation bills, particularly the army and navy bills, this week. But it was learned that Root's advice, given Knox and Lodge during his visit here last week, was that the Knox resolution constituted a "forlorn hope," that a test vote on it would show nothing new, and that Senate opponents of the treaty and league in their present form should unite on their ultimate program and work toward that.

This ultimate program, Root pointed out, is how much or how little amendment of the treaty is to be insisted on, and how much of the revision demanded can safely be fought for and obtained.

A general conference of those seeking revision of the treaty is likely this week, to decide on united action of some sort when the real fight actually begins with the presentation of the treaty by President Wilson.

The President-Elect of Brazil, His Wife and Daughter



Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, Mrs. Pessoa, and their daughter, who are being feted in Washington. At Mt. Vernon yesterday Miss Pessoa placed a wreath of laurel on the tomb of Washington. The Pessoa party expect to leave Washington Wednesday for a ten-day tour of the country before sailing for home.

SENATE WILL PROBE H. C. L. IN CAPITAL

Promise of an investigation into the high cost of living in Washington, as the result of charges that prices are higher in the Capital than in most other cities, was made today at the meeting of the Senate District Committee.

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate shortly and Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee, will direct an extensive probe into food prices and the prices of other necessities.

Along with their discussion of the high prices, the committee today took up the question of excessive rents in the District, with a result that the members were almost unanimous in their intention of seeking a permanent law for the regulation of rents in the District.

It was learned definitely today that the Pommeroy amendment extending the Sausbury anti-eviction act for ninety days after peace, positively would remain in the District appropriation bill. Sentiment in the House and Senate is solidly in support of the amendment.

Whether the proposed investigation into the cost of living would be followed up by remedial legislation, members of the committee were not prepared to say at this time. Supported by the Senate the probe would be conducted by a sub-committee of the District Committee.

EXPECT DE VALERA STATEMENT TODAY

NEW YORK, June 23.—Edmond De Valera, president of the Irish Republic, who, according to Irish leaders here, is due to arrive at the Waldorf today, is expected to issue a statement soon after his arrival.

De Valera was not available to reporters yesterday. Irish leaders who said they knew where he was replied to questions:

"He is within a short distance from here and will come out at the proper time."

His associates explained that President De Valera is preparing a public statement for the American people, which will explain in detail the purpose of his visit to America. It is probable that he will issue this statement today.

"WETS" TO WEAR DAINIES.

NEW YORK, June 23.—All kickers against kickless dainties are requested to wear a daisy or bunch of daisies on June 30, an emblem of protest against prohibition. This plan is the invention of Albert J. Wack, a New Jersey member of the National Association Opposed to National Prohibition, who has asked the association to proclaim the day before the great drought as "Daisy Day."

MORE THAN 100 DEAD IN CYCLONE

ST. PAUL, June 23.—More than 100 persons were reported killed and many injured in a storm which struck Fergus Falls, Minn., late yesterday.

Fergus Falls was cut off from all communication today. Nearby towns were slightly damaged.

Meager reports from the vicinity of Fergus Falls said the death toll will go much higher.

Probably the heaviest casualties were at the Grand Central Hotel.

GERMANS SINK WARSHIPS NOT SURRENDERED, PARIS HEARS

PARIS, June 23.—A Geneva dispatch to L'Intransigent today reported that German warships not surrendered to the allies had been sunk at Kiel.

LONDON, June 23.—Admiral von Reuter, commander of the interned German fleet, sunk by its own crews Saturday in Scapa Flow, may be tried by an international court together with U-boat commanders and other war criminals, it was learned today.

The British admiralty is forwarding a full report of the sinking to the naval armistice commission in Paris, by whom the next steps will be directed.

Many Still At Large.

Many of the Germans concerned in the sinking of their fleet at Scapa Flow are still at large, according to a dispatch to the Star today from Thurso, a small watering place on the north coast of Scotland. A man hunt is being conducted through the surrounding country.

According to the Thurso correspondent, 10,000 Germans had a hand in the fleet's destruction.

Of the German vessels interned in Scapa Flow, the dreadnought Huden and the cruiser Emden remain afloat today. The Frankfurt and the Nuremberg may possibly be salvaged. Two destroyers are still on the surface, and twenty other destroyers are beached.

Fourteen hundred of the German sailors have been landed. A few were killed, and six were wounded in clashes with British guards. Some may have drowned.

The main force of the British fleet was absent from Scapa Flow, its northern base, when the Germans escaped their coup.

A few drifters and small craft were on hand, and there were some aircraft guarding the captured warships.

Description of Sinkings.

An eye witness gave this description of the sinkings:

"Saturday forenoon was quiet. The sun shone beautifully. At noon it was reported that one German battleship was sinking. Almost simultaneously all the ships hoisted the German ensign showing the red flag at their foremast. The crews immediately began leaving the ships. By the behavior of the sinking ships, it was evident the sea cocks had been opened. Soon all began to settle down."

"The Moltke, Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Hindenburg, and Von Der Tann went down."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

POLK IS NOMINATED 'UNDER SECRETARY'

President Wilson today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Under Secretary of State, Frank L. Polk, of New York.

To be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Peru, William E. Gonzales, of South Carolina.

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, Boaz W. Long, of New Mexico, to Cuba; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, to Guatemala.

The present title of counselor in the State Department will be abandoned July 1 when the new appropriation bill, creating the new position, becomes effective.

The change in title was made because of confusion both in the United States and foreign countries regarding the position of counselor. The State Department's counselor is the Senior Assistant Secretary of State and becomes Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary of State.

BARE GERMAN PLOT TO WAR WITH POLES

BERLIN, June 23.—The Freiheit today reveals details of an alleged plot against the German government. General Leouvorbeck, the Freiheit declares, is collecting a large force in eastern Germany and is determined to fight the Poles, despite new orders from the German government.

WILKINS TO TELL HIS TALE TO JURY

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 23.—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, on trial charged with wife murder, was ready today to go on the witness stand in his own defense to testify that his wife was slain by burglars.

Wilkins' declaration that three thugs attacked his wife and himself at their Long Beach home, beating the woman to death, has been bitterly assailed by the prosecution. He was expected to be mercilessly cross-examined by District Attorney Weeks.

The prosecution's case—all circumstantial evidence—was to close today. Wilkins was expected to be the first witness for the defense.

PROVIDES FOR U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO

The Secretary of War is authorized to send armed military forces into Mexico to protect American lives and property in that country in a resolution introduced in the House today by Congressman Henry I. Emerson of Ohio.

The resolution also authorized the Secretary of War to maintain an American military force in Mexico until a responsible government is established there which will guarantee protection to Americans and their interests.

NO DANGER OF HARWICH WARSHIPS BEING SUNK

LONDON, June 23.—There is no danger that the surrendered German submarines now interned at Harwich will be sunk, according to a statement issued by the admiralty today.

They are guarded entirely by British soldiers, and there is not a single German aboard any of them.

FOCH IS READY TO SHOWER ORDERS BY AIRPLANE

PARIS, June 23.—Marshal Foch's proclamation to be promulgated in Germany in the event the allied armies should be compelled to advance contains fifty-two articles.

It proclaims martial law, invites the Germans to respect the allies' military organization so as to insure operation of public services, and asks that discipline be maintained.

If the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, thousands of copies of the proclamation will be distributed in Germany by airplanes.

REFUSE TO LET DRY'S SEARCH AT WILL

Indiscriminate search of private homes for intoxicating liquors after prohibition goes into effect, was voted today by the House Judiciary Committee today.

A provision of the Anti-Saloon League in the enforcement measure, allowing searching of homes on affidavits of "two credible persons" was stricken out, and a new section inserted so that liquor hunting can be done only on a warrant issued by an authorized court.

Wets also won a point in eliminating the minimum fine and sentence for violation of the prohibition act. These minimums were \$500 and 30 days. The maximum now stands at \$1,000 and one year.

With July 1 but seven days away, Congress today began to hasten preparations for the burial of John Barleycorn.

Prohibition enforcement legislation must be passed soon after July 1, the dyes declare, or the liquor interests will secure a foothold it will be hard to shake. Senator Sterling of South Dakota, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate, which is handling prohibition enforcement legislation, stated today he believed a bill would be reported before the end of the week.

"We will hold one more hearing on Wednesday," Senator Sterling said, "when we will go into executive session, and I don't believe that we will be in executive session very long before we will report out a bill."

Definition of Intoxicant.

Definition of an intoxicant is the one question which is bothering Congress and its committees. The Anti-Saloon League bill, which has been introduced in both houses, would define as an intoxicant any beverage which contains one-half of one percent of alcohol. There is some opposition to such a definition and it is declared further that such a provision would leave but few beverages with the exception of tea and coffee.

Members of the Senate committee are disposed to believe that such a definition of an intoxicant would mean that any beverage subject to slight fermentation might be held to be an intoxicant. It has been stated before the committee that even buttermilk might be held to be such, since it is subject to fermentation.

BARE GERMAN PLOT TO WAR WITH POLES

BERLIN, June 23.—The Freiheit today reveals details of an alleged plot against the German government. General Leouvorbeck, the Freiheit declares, is collecting a large force in eastern Germany and is determined to fight the Poles, despite new orders from the German government.

WILKINS TO TELL HIS TALE TO JURY

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 23.—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, on trial charged with wife murder, was ready today to go on the witness stand in his own defense to testify that his wife was slain by burglars.

Wilkins' declaration that three thugs attacked his wife and himself at their Long Beach home, beating the woman to death, has been bitterly assailed by the prosecution. He was expected to be mercilessly cross-examined by District Attorney Weeks.

The prosecution's case—all circumstantial evidence—was to close today. Wilkins was expected to be the first witness for the defense.

PROVIDES FOR U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO

The Secretary of War is authorized to send armed military forces into Mexico to protect American lives and property in that country in a resolution introduced in the House today by Congressman Henry I. Emerson of Ohio.

The resolution also authorized the Secretary of War to maintain an American military force in Mexico until a responsible government is established there which will guarantee protection to Americans and their interests.

NO DANGER OF HARWICH WARSHIPS BEING SUNK

LONDON, June 23.—There is no danger that the surrendered German submarines now interned at Harwich will be sunk, according to a statement issued by the admiralty today.

They are guarded entirely by British soldiers, and there is not a single German aboard any of them.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE FIRST SPEECH IN U. S. TO SENATE

President Wilson's first address on his return to the United States, will be delivered to Congress, it was stated at the White House today.

The President at that time will formally submit the peace treaty to the Senate for ratification. It is probable his address will be delivered in the Senate chamber and not to both houses as has been his custom.

If this is done, it will be because the whole question of the peace treaty is a matter for the consideration of the Senate alone.

Will Tour Country.

The address probably will be delivered in a day or two after the President's return to Washington. Shortly thereafter he will start his tour of the country in support of the league of nations.

The White House today was without official advice as to when the President would return or any details of the trip. Secretary Tumulty stated that the President has planned to leave Paris as soon as the peace treaty is signed. This may be tomorrow night, he said. In that case, the President will leave Brest Wednesday morning, and probably will not arrive in Washington before July 5. The George Washington, it was said, is ready to sail at short notice, and the President desires to be back in Washington as soon as possible.

To Come Direct to Capital.

Upon his return he will come directly to Washington, and has asked that no demonstrations or receptions be held in his honor at the port of debarkation. It is not definitely decided. Secretary Tumulty stated, at what port the George Washington will dock.

Detailed plans for the President's swing around the circle are expected to be announced as soon as the peace treaty is signed.

WILKINS TO TELL HIS TALE TO JURY

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 23.—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, on trial charged with wife murder, was ready today to go on the witness stand in his own defense to testify that his wife was slain by burglars.

Wilkins' declaration that three thugs attacked his wife and himself at their Long Beach home, beating the woman to death, has been bitterly assailed by the prosecution. He was expected to be mercilessly cross-examined by District Attorney Weeks.

The prosecution's case—all circumstantial evidence—was to close today. Wilkins was expected to be the first witness for the defense.

PROVIDES FOR U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO

The Secretary of War is authorized to send armed military forces into Mexico to protect American lives and property in that country in a resolution introduced in the House today by Congressman Henry I. Emerson of Ohio.

The resolution also authorized the Secretary of War to maintain an American military force in Mexico until a responsible government is established there which will guarantee protection to Americans and their interests.

NO DANGER OF HARWICH WARSHIPS BEING SUNK

LONDON, June 23.—There is no danger that the surrendered German submarines now interned at Harwich will be sunk, according to a statement issued by the admiralty today.

They are guarded entirely by British soldiers, and there is not a single German aboard any of them.

GERMAN ENVOY ARRIVES AT VERSAILLES TODAY TO AFFIX SIGNATURE

LONDON, June 23.—It is officially announced here that Germany has signed the treaty

PARIS, June 23.—A note has been received announcing the German intention to sign the treaty, it was officially announced this afternoon.

PARIS, June 23.—The French foreign office stated today it would be impossible to complete all arrangements for formal signing of the peace treaty before Wednesday.

The Exchange Telegraph says: "The time for the signing of the treaty of peace with Germany has been fixed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the day probably will be Thursday."

ZURICH, June 23.—Vienna newspapers declare that Austria will follow Germany's lead in accepting or rejecting the peace treaty.

Envoy Given Power to Sign

ZURICH, June 23.—A dispatch from Weimar today reported that Chancellor Bauer had promoted Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen from secretary to president of the German peace delegation, giving him full power to complete negotiations and sign the treaty. Von Haimhausen is in Versailles.

Allies Refuse Request For Extension of Time

PARIS, June 23.—The allies promptly refused a request for a 48-hour extension of the time limit for acceptance of the peace treaty, received from the Germans this morning.

(The seven-day time limit expires at 7 o'clock this evening—2 p. m., New York time.)

Previously the allies had received a note from Gustav Adolph Bauer, the new German chancellor, saying Germany would sign the treaty because she is forced to do so, but making certain reservations.

Time for Discussion Over.

To this note the allies replied that the time for discussion had passed and that Germany must accept the terms without qualification or reservation.

Bauer's note, which was directed to Premier Clemenceau, as chairman of the allied peace commission, declined responsibility for what might happen in Poland and "what is bound to happen when the impossibility of carrying out the conditions come up."

It added, however, that Germany will sign, as she "is imposed by force."

The note refused to admit that Germany was the author of the war, declared she would not accept the article compelling her to give up persons charged with war crimes, and requested that the treaty be re-examined within two years.

Without Any Qualifications.

Clemenceau replied:

"There remain less than twenty-four hours. The allies are constrained to say the time for discussion has passed. Germany must accept the terms without qualification or reservation. We shall require from the representatives of Germany an unequivocal decision of their purpose to sign and accept or not the whole of the finally formulated treaty. Germany is responsible for the execution of every stipulation after her signature."

The big three met at Premier Lloyd George's residence

Without Any Qualifications.

Clemenceau replied:

"There remain less than twenty-four hours. The allies are constrained to say the time for discussion has passed. Germany must accept the terms without qualification or reservation. We shall require from the representatives of Germany an unequivocal decision of their purpose to sign and accept or not the whole of the finally formulated treaty. Germany is responsible for the execution of every stipulation after her signature."

The big three met at Premier Lloyd George's residence